

# The Daily Tribune.

23D YEAR--No. 6,898.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1890.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE CZAR OF CONGRESS ON HIS OLD PERCH AGAIN.

AND MORE DICTATORIAL THAN EVER.

The House Fails to Secure a Quorum and Adjourns Early.

NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL PRESENTED.

The Republicans Will Not Attempt Anything in the House Unless They Have Their Own Quorum.

When Speaker Thomas Brackett Reed took the chair this morning to call the House to order he was greeted with an enthusiastic round of applause by the Republicans. The Democrats looked on, silent spectators. In the language of the race track, "they were not in it."

It was at once evident that the Speaker was again on deck. Immediately after the Chaplain had concluded his prayer, Mr. O'Ferrall arose and called attention to the obvious fact that no quorum was present. The Speaker looked over in his direction and quietly remarked: "The question is on the motion to order the previous question on the adoption of the journal of the previous day" (Tuesday's) proceedings. The clerk will call the roll. Everybody smiled, except Mr. O'Ferrall, who was too astonished. He sat down and the roll was called.

It disclosed that no quorum was present. Major McKinley then (12:45 p. m.) moved to adjourn, which was carried by a viva voce vote, the Democrats greeting the result with applause.

The tariff bill having passed the Senate, with amendments, will be returned to the House, where it originated, whenever the House is in session long enough. Then it will be once referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. There it will be considered by the full committee, which will reconvene in the Senate amendments. When the bill goes to the Committee on the Whole. If the Democrats show a disposition to delay action by insisting on the separate consideration and a vote on each amendment, the Committee on Rules will report a special order limiting debate and ordering the previous question at a certain hour. This order will be adopted by the Republican majority. The Senate amendments will be non-concurred in, and the House will grant the conference requested by the Senate. The conferees will speedily agree on a report, which will be adopted by both Houses, and the bill will go to the President. He will sign it, and the long drawn out agency will be temporarily ended.

When all this will be done will depend on how long it takes to get a quorum of the House. It is evident that the Republicans realize that they can't do business now without a quorum of their own. In spite of the rules and the rulings, Billy Mason taught them how to filibuster successfully when the affirmative side of a question has not a clear majority of the House. A quorum, in other words—present and voting. They have learned the lesson well, and have applied it to the Langston-Venable contested election case with much joy and great effect.

Speaker Reed evidently didn't care to enter upon so profligate a session as yesterday's, which was spent in wrangling and calling a quorum roll and calls of the House, finally to adjourn without even approving the journal.

No business of a political nature, to which there is strong opposition, will be attempted. The Democrats get their own quorum. Absent members will be ordered back by telegraph. They will under the circumstances hurry back. To-day's adjournment without any real attempt to do business will have a decidedly weakening and hastening effect upon absent Republicans.

A quorum of Republicans will be present, it is thought, by Monday next, and they will be kept here until adjournment.

Mr. Kennedy says he has heard from his constituents and they approve his criticism of the Senate and onslaught on Senator Quay. He now says he will print the speech in a day or two. He is apt, however, to tone down his harsh criticism of the Senate, as his more sensible friends regard that part of his speeches a mistake. The remarks about Quay he will let stand.

The effect of his speech has been largely lost by the delay in its publication. Both Mr. Kennedy's honesty and courage in the matter have been called in question by his relations to the Senate. The feeling is that he should not have uttered his speech, unless he had the courage immediately to give it to the public, officially, through the Record.

Mr. Dunell's bill making an apportionment of Representatives under the Eleventh Census makes the House number 354, divided as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 9; California, 7; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 12; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 12; Indiana, 10; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 9; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 3; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 12; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 13; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 4; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 8; New York, 34; North Carolina, 9; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 20; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 29; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 12; Vermont, 3; Virginia, 5; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 10; Wyoming, 3.

The reconstruction of a new State is to be in excess of 304.

The bill will not be passed at this session. It was referred to the select

## ANDREWS' FATE

DAY BY DAY THE MYSTERY IS GROWING DEEPER.

WILL IT EVER BE DEFINITELY KNOWN?

Whether the Man Was Murdered or Died a Natural Death?

THE SUICIDE THEORY NOT BELIEVED.

All the Evidence Against It—The Identification Complete and Satisfactory. Many Theories Exploded.

Chief Clerk Fowler to Represent Andrews' Estate.

CHESBURY, Pa., Sept. 11.—Ten days having expired since First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson resigned his office, President Harrison today designated Edwin C. Fowler, chief clerk of the office to perform the duties of First Assistant Postmaster General. At the expiration of ten days another official designation will be necessary, unless an appointment shall have been made in the meantime.

The stormy weather continues, and the mountain sojourners are gathered about the log fires in the great fireplace of the hotel. The continued dampness made it necessary to turn on the steam-heater throughout the house this morning, while a number of the guests left the mountain to seek the city and its many arrivals. Of these ex-Associate Justice Strong of the United States Supreme Court, was the most prominent. Judge Strong took breakfast at the Presidential dining room. The President was accompanied to breakfast by Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Dimmock. Mrs. Harrison did not venture into the storm, as she is suffering from a cold. Mrs. McKee's neuralgia trouble succumbed very readily to the physician's prescription of last night, and this morning the young lady appeared bright and chipper as usual.

Little ones keep quiet and the unfavorable weather and, as a member of the family put it this morning, "Little Benjamin is stamping around the house having a great time."

BAPTISTS IN CONFERENCE.

Many Important Measures Debated at the Session To-Day.

At the afternoon session of the First Washington Baptist Association yesterday the committee on arbitration reported that the difficulty between the Mr. Moriah Church and the Rebooth Church had been amicably settled. Last night Rev. R. S. Laws delivered an address on the subject of "The Origin of the Baptists."

This morning's session of the conference was resumed at 10 o'clock at the Virginia Avenue Church, corner First and H streets southwest, where James Lee in the chair. Brief religious services were held, after which a lively discussion ensued concerning a resolution providing that the church at which the conference is held should meet the expenses of the conference.

After adopting the minutes several delegates were received into the conference and routine business proceeded with. Reports were read from men who various new churches, belonging to the conference, showing a great increase in membership and value of property. It is thought that when all the reports have been submitted the total membership of 6,000 will be shown, and the total value of their property to exceed \$300,000.

A resolution favoring the establishment of a normal university of learning was adopted.

This afternoon a recess will be taken by the conference, in order to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the new Baptist church on Vermont avenue between Q and H streets northwest.

A SLEEP OF LEATH.

Chloroform Victim Unearthly Dead.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—A singular case of death was discovered in the house of Frank A. Dickinson, No. 49 Linu street, by a resident neighbor who had seen little Louise Dickinson, their 10-year-old daughter, in charge of the little shop in the front room for several days, but had not seen the parents.

Entering the room she found Mrs. Dickinson on a lounge, barely conscious, her mouth and nose in a cup containing a cloth saturated with chloroform. It was a late hour. Dickinson, a similar position, but he was dead. It was developed that there was no effort at suicide, but that the two people had been in the habit of using chloroform for some time to relieve neuralgia and to promote sleep. They had been in their room two or three days taking the drug.

Catholic Knights Elect Officers.

FREMONT, O., Sept. 11.—The second day's session of the State Council of the Catholic Knights of America was well attended yesterday. Reports of committees were adopted and the following officers elected:

Spiritual Director—The Rev. Cassius of Eaton.

President—J. Porter of Hamilton.

Vice President—J. Hochmiedel of Fremont.

Secretary—J. A. Honkomp of Cincinnati.

Treasurer—J. C. Neilson of Toledo.

Members—J. F. Nollan of Hamilton and C. J. Krizner of Toledo.

Stage Robber Who Got Little Stranger.

## WAR IN MAINE

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REED'S ADHERENTS OPPOSE BLAINE.

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Mr. Boulette has long been brooding over what he believes to be Mr. Blaine's more suggestive of exultation than moralizing, and yet it would be a great mistake to let sight of some of his obvious and significant lessons. Of these one of the most conspicuous is furnished by the superb victory of Speaker Reed over the combined forces of the Democratic party and the influences within the Republican ranks that have been lastingly arrayed against him. It is a matter of public notoriety that a Democratic Collector of Customs in the city of Portland has been already held over several months beyond his full term because the Senators from this State have failed upon their allowed to select his Republican successor, with entire disregard and even contempt for the wishes or judgment of the member of Congress who now holds the second office under our Government, and who has just received so remarkable a manifestation of the confidence of his people.

"The attempt of any set of men to dominate the politics of this State by treacherous warfare upon all who may even fall under suspicion of standing in their way will never succeed in the present enlightened stage of public affairs, whether it be the attempt, however unsuccessful, to organize the entire machinery of the Federal Government in hostility to the Republican Congressmen of one district, or to undermine another party by a cunningly planned and executed scheme, or to divide the fair-minded Republicans of Maine and the country will have none of it."

REED'S GAINS AND LOSSES.

HOW HIS VOTE HAS FLUCTUATED—DUNELL'S FUGACITY IN 1890.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—Returns from practically the whole State give Burleigh, Rep., for Governor, 65,595; Thompson, Dem., 44,844; Clark, Pro., 2,558, scattering, 106. Republican plurality, 20,751. The remaining plurality in 1886: Republicans, 925; Democrats, 814; scattering, 106.

Full Representative returns from 19 counties and partial returns from the remaining 10 counties show a gain of 12 Representatives, making the House stand: Republicans, 119; Democrats, 28. The Senate stands: Republicans, 27; Democrats, 4.

An analysis of the figures of the elections for Congress in the First District from 1880 down to the present time does not afford a very substantial basis for the extraordinary exultation of Speaker Reed and his friends over his recent victory. On the contrary, it shows that party lines have changed very little during the last four years, and that his triumph this year by as large a plurality is due to the fact that the Democratic party has expended a large sum of money in the campaign, while the Republicans have expended very little.

Look at these figures: In 1880 Mr. Reed polled 15,000 votes. His Democratic opponent, Mr. Dunell, polled 11,299, and the Labor candidate 325. Two years later in 1882, Mr. Reed received 15,388 votes; William Henry (Lab.), 15,355; B. H. Hines (Pro.), 808, and R. H. Williams (Lab.), 4 votes. These figures make Mr. Reed's plurality 3,433.

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What has become of the more than 2,000 votes which were cast for him two years ago and which did not vote for him this year?

Mr. Frank, who was Mr. Reed's opponent in 1882, has many reasons for the Republican victory. The Democrats made no active campaign; they were not even organized while the Democrats put forth unusual efforts. The Democrats had no money to use, while the Republicans used a large amount. Then again, says Mr. Frank, the voters of the district took a local pride in furnishing a Speaker to the National House of Representatives, and the Republican position of them thought that their party interests would be advanced by "vindicating" Mr. Reed.

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